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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,,
Plaintiff,
v.
GIDEON VALENTE AGRA,
Defendant.

No. 2:13-cv-1662 GEB DAD PS

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Defendant Gideon Valente Agra is proceeding pro se in the above entitled action. Accordingly, the matter has been referred to the undersigned pursuant to Local Rule 302(c)(21) and 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1). On January 17, 2014, the parties appeared for hearing of plaintiff’s motion for summary judgment. Attorney Boris Kukso appeared telephonically on behalf of the plaintiff. No appearance was made by, or on behalf of, the defendant.

Upon consideration of the arguments on file and at the hearing, and for the reasons set forth below, the undersigned will recommend that plaintiff’s motion for summary judgment be granted.

BACKGROUND

The government’s complaint, filed August 12, 2013, seeks to nullify and enjoin false liens filed with the California Secretary of the State by the defendant against certain employees of the United Sates. (Dkt. No. 1.) Defendant, proceeding pro se, filed with this court what was deemed

1 to be an answer on August 28, 2013.¹ (Dkt. No. 4.) The government filed the pending motion for
2 summary judgment on November 25, 2013. (Dkt. No. 9.) On December 3, 2013, the assigned
3 District Judge referred the matter to the undersigned pursuant to Local Rule 302(c)(21). (Dkt.
4 No. 10.) Accordingly, the government re-noticed its motion for summary judgment for hearing
5 before the undersigned. (Dkt. No. 11.)

6 Although the defendant failed to file an opposition or a statement of non-opposition to the
7 motion for summary judgment, he did file several documents with the court expressing his
8 general objection to this action. (Dkt. Nos. 12 & 13.) On January 10, 2014, the government filed
9 a reply. (Dkt. No. 14.)

10 On January 17, 2014, the matter came before the undersigned for hearing of the motion.
11 (Dkt. No. 15.) As noted above, defendant neither appeared at the hearing nor filed any written
12 opposition to plaintiff's motion for summary judgment.

13 MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT

14 I. Legal Standards

15 Summary judgment is appropriate when the moving party "shows that there is no genuine
16 dispute as to any material fact and the movant is entitled to judgment as a matter of law." FED. R.
17 CIV. P. 56(a).

18 Under summary judgment practice, the moving party "initially bears the burden of
19 proving the absence of a genuine issue of material fact." In re Oracle Corp. Securities Litigation,
20 627 F.3d 376, 387 (9th Cir. 2010) (citing Celotex Corp. v. Catrett, 477 U.S. 317, 323 (1986)).
21 The moving party may accomplish this by "citing to particular parts of materials in the record,
22 including depositions, documents, electronically store information, affidavits or declarations,
23 stipulations (including those made for purposes of the motion only), admission, interrogatory
24 answers, or other materials" or by showing that such materials "do not establish the absence or
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26 ¹ Although defendant's August 28, 2013 filing was deemed to be an answer, that document is
27 titled "A communication from The Chair of Saint Peter," and does not appear to have been signed
28 by the defendant. (Dkt. No. 4 at 1.) However, as is apparent from the court's docket and as noted
above, defendant has filed several documents in this action evidencing both his awareness of the
government's complaint and his general denial of the allegations found therein.

1 presence of a genuine dispute, or that the adverse party cannot produce admissible evidence to
2 support the fact.” FED. R. CIV. P. 56(c)(1)(A), (B). When the non-moving party bears the burden
3 of proof at trial, “the moving party need only prove that there is an absence of evidence to support
4 the nonmoving party’s case.” Oracle Corp., 627 F.3d at 387 (citing Celotex, 477 U.S. at 325.).
5 See also FED. R. CIV. P. 56(c)(1)(B). Indeed, summary judgment should be entered, after
6 adequate time for discovery and upon motion, against a party who fails to make a showing
7 sufficient to establish the existence of an element essential to that party’s case, and on which that
8 party will bear the burden of proof at trial.² See Celotex, 477 U.S. at 322. “[A] complete failure
9 of proof concerning an essential element of the nonmoving party’s case necessarily renders all
10 other facts immaterial.” Id. In such a circumstance, summary judgment should be granted, “so
11 long as whatever is before the district court demonstrates that the standard for entry of summary
12 judgment, . . ., is satisfied.” Id. at 323.

13 If the moving party meets its initial responsibility, the burden then shifts to the opposing
14 party to establish that a genuine issue as to any material fact actually does exist. See Matsushita
15 Elec. Indus. Co. v. Zenith Radio Corp., 475 U.S. 574, 586 (1986). In attempting to establish the
16 existence of this factual dispute, the opposing party may not rely upon the allegations or denials
17 of its pleadings but is required to tender evidence of specific facts in the form of affidavits, and/or
18 admissible discovery material, in support of its contention that the dispute exists. See FED. R.
19 CIV. P. 56(c)(1); Matsushita, 475 U.S. at 586 n.11. The opposing party must demonstrate that the
20 fact in contention is material, i.e., a fact that might affect the outcome of the suit under the
21 governing law, see Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc., 477 U.S. 242, 248 (1986); T.W. Elec. Serv.,
22 Inc. v. Pacific Elec. Contractors Ass’n, 809 F.2d 626, 630 (9th Cir. 1987), and that the dispute is
23 genuine, i.e., the evidence is such that a reasonable jury could return a verdict for the nonmoving
24 party, see Wool v. Tandem Computers, Inc., 818 F.2d 1433, 1436 (9th Cir. 1987).

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27 ² The undersigned has no doubt that this matter is ready for adjudication. In this regard, it is
28 clear from defendant’s many filings with the court that he has no intention of participating in this
litigation or defending against plaintiff’s complaint. Moreover, it is clear that no factual dispute
is presented here. In short, there is no reason to delay the adjudication of this action.

1 In the endeavor to establish the existence of a factual dispute, the opposing party need not
2 establish a material issue of fact conclusively in its favor. It is sufficient that “the claimed factual
3 dispute be shown to require a jury or judge to resolve the parties’ differing versions of the truth at
4 trial.” T.W. Elec. Serv., 809 F.2d at 631. Thus, the “purpose of summary judgment is to ‘pierce
5 the pleadings and to assess the proof in order to see whether there is a genuine need for trial.’”
6 Matsushita, 475 U.S. at 587 (citations omitted).

7 “In evaluating the evidence to determine whether there is a genuine issue of fact,” the
8 court draws “all reasonable inferences supported by the evidence in favor of the non-moving
9 party.” Walls v. Central Costa County Transit Authority, 653 F.3d 963, 966 (9th Cir. 2011). It is
10 the opposing party’s obligation to produce a factual predicate from which the inference may be
11 drawn. See Richards v. Nielsen Freight Lines, 602 F. Supp. 1224, 1244-45 (E.D. Cal. 1985),
12 aff’d, 810 F.2d 898, 902 (9th Cir. 1987). Finally, to demonstrate a genuine issue, the opposing
13 party “must do more than simply show that there is some metaphysical doubt as to the material
14 facts Where the record taken as a whole could not lead a rational trier of fact to find for the
15 nonmoving party, there is no ‘genuine issue for trial.’” Matsushita, 475 U.S. at 587 (citation
16 omitted).

17 UNDISPUTED FACTS

18 The sworn declarations and exhibits submitted in support of the government’s motion for
19 summary judgment establish the following.

20 In 2012, Michael W. Cox and Gina Meneses were officers or employees of the Internal
21 Revenue Service (“IRS”) involved in the collection of unpaid taxes from the defendant. (Cox
22 Decl. (Dkt. No. 9-2) at 1-2; Meneses Decl. (Dkt. No. 9-3) at 2.) Neither Cox nor Meneses is
23 personally acquainted with the defendant nor have they had any contact with him outside of their
24 official tax collection duties. (Id.)

25 On June 2, 2012, the defendant filed with the California Secretary of the State a UCC
26 Financing Statement, Document No. 33345310003, Filing No. 12-7315813900. (Kukso Decl.
27 (Dkt. No. 9-4) at 2; Ex. 1 (Dkt. No. 9-5) at 2-5.) On June 23, 2012, defendant Agra filed with the
28 California Secretary of the State a UCC Financing Statement Amendment Document No.

1 33606020002, Filing No. 12-73181161. (Kukso Decl. (Dkt. No. 9-4) at 2; Ex. 2 (Dkt. No. 9-6) at
2 2-3.) The June 2, 2012, and the June 23, 2012, Financing Statements name as debtors various
3 entities and individuals, including the IRS, Michael W. Cox and Gina Meneses, both of whom are
4 falsely described therein by defendant Agra as debtors.³ (Cox Decl. (Dkt. No. 9-2) at 2; Meneses
5 Decl. (Dkt. No. 9-3) at 2.) Named as the secured party is the defendant, Gideon Valente Agra,
6 and the amount of the indebtedness is claimed to be \$2,341,626.00. (Ex 1 (Dkt. No. 9-5) at 2.)

7 Although defendant Agra has filed multiple documents with the court in this action, he has
8 not disputed the allegations found in plaintiff's complaint nor the facts asserted in connection
9 with the government's motion for summary judgment. Instead, defendant has responded merely
10 by rejecting the applicability of any laws to him and by asserting that this court has no jurisdiction
11 over him. For example, on August 28, 2013, the defendant Agra filed a "NOTICE TO
12 TRUSTEES," advising that "[t]he Estate identified herein which you are attempting to
13 administrate has been lost in the sea of commerce," that the "Estate is . . . NOT subject to the
14 codes and statutes including Local Rules of the United Kingdom, United States," and that "THIS
15 COURT HAS NO JURISDICTION OVER THE LIVING BENEFICIARY, gideon-valente . . ."
16 (Dkt. No. 5 at 1-2.)

17 On December 16, 2013, defendant filed with the court a "NOTICE OF RETURN OF
18 ABANDONED PAPERWORKS" in which he states that he does "not consent to these
19 proceedings" and reiterates that "THIS COURT HAS NO JURISDICTION OVER THE LIVING

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21 ³ A court may take judicial notice of its own files and documents filed in other courts. Reyn's
22 Pasta Bella, LLC v. Visa USA, Inc., 442 F.3d 741, 746 n. 6 (9th Cir. 2006); Burbank-Glendale-
23 Pasadena Airport Auth. v. City of Burbank, 136 F.3d 1360, 1364 (9th Cir. 1998); Hott v. City of
24 San Jose, 92 F. Supp.2d 996, 998 (N.D. Cal. 2000); see also FED. R. EVID. 201; Lee v. City of Los
25 Angeles, 250 F.3d 668, 688-89 (9th Cir. 2001) (on a motion to dismiss, court may consider
26 matters of public record); MGIC Indem. Corp. v. Weisman, 803 F.2d 500, 504 (9th Cir. 1986) (on
27 a motion to dismiss, the court may take judicial notice of matters of public record outside the
28 pleadings). In this regard, the undersigned notes that on June 27, 2012, defendant Agra filed a
complaint in the United States District Court for the Central District of California, alleging that
the IRS unlawfully ordered money withheld from his paycheck. See Agra v. Franco, No. CV 12-
1055-SJO (DTB), 2013 WL 4746357 (C. D. Cal. June 27, 2013). Named as defendants in that
action were, among others, the IRS, Michael Cox and Gina Meneses. (Id. at *1). That action was
ultimately dismissed without prejudice due to plaintiff's failure to prosecute. See Agra v. Franco,
No. CV 12-1055-SJO (DTB), 2013 WL 3811817 (C.D. Cal. July 18, 2013).

1 BENEFICIARY, : gideon-valente . . .” (Dkt. No. 13 at 1.) Attached to defendant Agra’s
2 December 16, 2013 filing is a copy of the government’s notice to reschedule the hearing of its
3 motion for summary judgment to January 17, 2014, before the undersigned. (Id. at 6.) Defendant
4 asserts in the December 16, 2013 filing that the Financing Statements “SHOWS THAT I AM
5 NOT THE DEFENDANT ON THE COURT DOCKET, BUT THE NAME IS FICTITIOUS
6 AND I AM THE REGISTERED OWNER OF THAT NAME UNDER CALIFORNIA LAW.”
7 (Id. at 1.)

8 On January 24, 2014, defendant filed with the court a copy of the government’s reply in
9 support of its motion for summary judgment. Written over that copy in black ink was the
10 following:

11 FOR I DO NOT ACCEPT THIS OFFER TO CONTRACT
12 FOR I DO NOT CONSENT TO THIS PROCEEDINGS (sic)
13 :gideon-valente;
Living Beneficiary

14 (Dkt. No. 16 at 1.)

15 ANALYSIS

16 The government seeks to nullify defendant’s false lien filings pursuant to 26 U.S.C. §
17 7402. Section 7402(a) provides that “[t]he district courts of the United States at the instance of
18 the United States shall have such jurisdiction to make and issue in civil actions, writs and orders
19 of injunction, . . . and such other orders and processes, and to render such judgments and decrees
20 as may be necessary or appropriate for the enforcement of the internal revenue laws.” 26 U.S.C.
21 § 7402(a). In this regard, § 7402 demonstrates “congressional intention to provide the district
22 courts with a full arsenal of powers to compel compliance with the internal revenue laws.” Brody
23 v. United States, 243 F.2d 378, 384 (1st Cir. 1957).

24 “The United States has standing to seek relief from actual or threatened interference with
25 the performance of its proper governmental functions.” United States v. Ekblad, 732 F.2d 562,
26 563 (7th Cir. 1984). Section 7402(a) empowers a district court “to void common-law liens
27 imposed by taxpayers on the property of government officials assigned to collect delinquent
28 taxes.” Ryan v. Bilby, 764 F.2d 1325, 1327 (9th Cir. 1985). Courts have voided common-law

1 liens where the liens were filed “to harass IRS employees and deter them from enforcing the tax
2 laws [because] . . . [t]he tax protestors, while claiming to act in the interests of freedom and
3 personal liberty, use this weapon to harass private individuals in their private lives, as part of the
4 tax protestors’ campaign.” United States v. Van Dyke, 568 F. Supp. 820, 821 (D. Or. 1983). It
5 has been observed that such liens “threaten substantial interference with the administration and
6 enforcement of the internal revenue laws and are calculated to molest, interrupt, hinder and
7 impede officials of the Internal Revenue Service in the good faith performance of their official
8 duties as employees of the government of the United States.” United States v. Hart, 545 F. Supp.
9 470, 473 (D.N.D. 1982), aff’d, 701 F.2d 749 (8th Cir. 1983).

10 Accordingly, “[c]ourts in this circuit have routinely granted declaratory relief to expunge
11 sham items filed against government officials.” United States v. Halajian, No. 1:13-cv-0468-
12 AWI-SKO, 2013 WL 5954806, at *4 (E.D. Cal. Nov. 6, 2013). See, e.g., United States v.
13 Kadosh, No. CV-13-1133-EFS, 2014 WL 840777, at *2 (E.D. Cal. Mar. 4, 2014) (“the Court
14 declares the false UCC-1 as null, void, and of no legal effect and directs that it should be
15 expunged”); United States v. Weldon, No. 1:13-cv-1138-LJO-SAB, 2013 WL 5877306, at *4
16 (E.D. Cal. Oct. 30, 2013) (recommending that Financing Statement be declared null, void and of
17 no legal effect); United States v. Brekke, No. CIV 2:12-cv-0722-WBS-JFM, 2012 WL 2450718,
18 at*5 (E.D. Cal. June 26, 2012) (recommending that “The court declare that the UCC Financing
19 Statements at issue are null, void, and without legal effect”); United States v. Merritt, No. 2:11-
20 cv-1136 JAM KJN, 2011 WL 5026074, at *8 (E.D. Cal. Oct. 21, 2011) (same); see also United
21 States v. Tesch, 831 F. Supp.2d 1104, 1108 (S.D. Iowa 2011) (“Under § 7402(a), courts have
22 directed state agencies to expunge fictitious liens filed against federal employees.”).

23 Under applicable California law, a lien is created by a contract between the parties or by
24 operation of law. CAL. CIV. CODE § 2881. Under California Commercial Code § 9203(b)(3)(A),
25 a security interest in personal property is created by a security agreement between a debtor and
26 secured party. “In the absence of a valid security agreement, a financing statement does not
27 create an enforceable security interest.” In re Wes Dor, Inc., 996 F.2d 237, 239 n. 2 (10th Cir.
28 1993).

1 Here, there is no genuine issue of material fact regarding whether the defendant has
2 interfered with the administration and enforcement of the internal revenue laws by filing invalid
3 and false UCC Financing Statements and Amendments in retaliation against the IRS, Michael W.
4 Cox and Gina Meneses for the performance of their official duties. Rather, it is undisputed that
5 Cox and Meneses were involved in their official duties in the attempt to collect on defendant's
6 outstanding tax liability on behalf of the IRS, Cox and Meneses had no other contact or
7 relationship with the defendant and that in retaliation for their collection efforts defendant filed
8 false UCC Financing Statements naming as debtors Cox and Meneses.

9 Under such circumstances the court is authorized to declare the UCC Financing
10 Statements null and void and the undersigned will recommend that plaintiff's motion for
11 summary judgment seeking to nullify those statements be granted. See United States v. Castle,
12 No. CIV S-10-0613 GEB EFB PS, 2011 WL 1585832, at * 8 (E.D. Cal. Apr. 22, 2011).

13 As noted above, the government also seeks a permanent injunction prohibiting the
14 defendant from filing similar liens against federal employees in the future. (MSJ (Dkt. No. 9-1)
15 at 13.) Under § 7402, district courts have jurisdiction to issue injunctions "as may be necessary
16 or appropriate for the enforcement of the internal revenue laws." 26 U.S.C. § 7402(a). See also
17 United States v. Ernst & Whinney, 735 F.2d 1296, 1300 (11th Cir. 1984) (§ 7402 "has been used
18 to enjoin interference with tax enforcement even when such interference does not violate any
19 particular tax statute").

20 A plaintiff seeking a permanent injunction must normally satisfy the following four-factor
21 test: (1) that it has suffered an irreparable injury; (2) that remedies available at law, such as
22 monetary damages, are inadequate to compensate for that injury; (3) that, considering the balance
23 of hardships between the plaintiff and defendant, a remedy in equity is warranted; and (4) that the
24 public interest would not be disserved by a permanent injunction. eBay Inc. v. MercExchange,
25 LLC, 547 U.S. 388, 391 (2006) (citing Weinberger v. Romero-Barcelo, 456 U.S. 305, 3011-13
26 (1982)). See also Montana v. BNSF Ry. Co., 623 F.3d 1312, 1317, n.3 (9th Cir. 2010) ("The
27 requirements for the issuance of a permanent injunction are (1) the likelihood of substantial and

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1 immediate irreparable injury, and (2) the inadequacy of remedies at law.”⁴ Additionally, “[i]n
2 cases where the public interest is involved, the district court must also examine whether the
3 public interest favors the plaintiff.” Fund for Animals v. Lujan, 962 F.2d 1391, 1400 (9th Cir.
4 1992).

5 Here, the undersigned has considered these factors and finds that they favor entering the
6 permanent injunction sought by the government. In this regard, the United States has suffered
7 irreparable harm as a result of defendant’s filing of false liens. See United States v. Van Dyke,
8 568 F. Supp. 820, 822 (D. Ore.1983) (irreparable harm found where “campaign of harassment
9 takes the form of filing frivolous and nonsensical suits and documents against named employees
10 of the federal government.”) Moreover the false liens filed by the defendant have exposed Cox
11 and Meneses to potential hardship and costs associated with possible negative impact on their
12 credit histories. (Cox Decl. (Dkt. No. 9-2) at 2; Meneses Decl. (Dkt. No. 9-3) at 2.) Additionally,
13 the normal remedy available in civil actions, i.e., the voiding of the false lien, is inadequate in that
14 it does not deter the defendant from filing future false liens in the absence of an injunction.
15 Conversely, a carefully tailored injunction would not impair defendant’s ability to file valid,
16 consensual liens. Finally, there is a strong public interest in preventing defendant’s harassment of
17 governmental employees and safeguarding the integrity of the judicial process.⁵

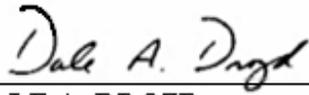
18 _____
19 ⁴ It is unclear in the Ninth Circuit whether a plaintiff must satisfy only the criteria set forth in §
20 7402(a) to merit injunctive relief or must also establish the traditional equitable factors to obtain
21 an injunction. See, e.g., Antoninetti v. Chipotle Mexican Grill, Inc., 643 F.3d 1165, 1175 (9th
22 Cir. 2010) (“the standard requirements for equitable relief need not be satisfied when an
23 injunction is sought to prevent the violation of a federal statute which specifically provides for
24 injunctive relief.”); United States v. Estate Pres. Servs., 202 F.3d 1093, 1098 (9th Cir. 2000)
25 (finding, with regard to I.R.C. § 7408, that the “traditional requirements for equitable relief need
26 not be satisfied since [the statute] expressly authorizes the issuance of an injunction”).
27 Nonetheless, because the equitable requirements for the issuance of a permanent injunction are
28 met here, the issue need not be reached.

⁵ The undersigned notes that when presented with similar circumstances, courts in this district
have routinely granted the government’s request for a permanent injunction. See United States v.
Kadosh, No. CV-13-1133-EFS, 2014 WL 840777, at *3-4 (E.D. Cal. Mar. 4, 2014); United States
v. Halajian, No. 1:13-cv-0468-AWI-SKO, 2013 WL 5954806, at *6-7 (E.D. Cal. Nov. 6, 2013);
United States v. Weldon, No. 1:13-cv-1138-LJO-SAB, 2013 WL 5877306, at *3 (E.D. Cal. Oct.
30, 2013); United States v. Castle, No. CIV S-10-0613 GEB EFB PS, 2011 WL 1585832, at *9-
10 (E.D. Cal. Apr. 22, 2011).

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5. The United States be permitted to record the judgment in this action in the public record as necessary to effectuate its order.

Dated: April 28, 2014



DALE A. DROZD
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

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